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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

APRIL 27, 1961

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WORLD HARD FIBER PRODUCTION
CONTINUED TO RISE IN 1960

World production of sisal, abaca, and henequen - the 3 principal hard fibers - in 1960, is estimated at an alltime high of 1,896.2 million pounds. This is an increase of 22 million pounds over 1959, or a third more than the 1951-55 average, and nearly two-thirds more than in 1935-39.

Production of sisal and henequen increased by 16 and 20 million pounds, respectively, but abaca fell 15 million pounds from 1959. Demand continued strong for all 3 fibers. Prices rose to the highest level since 1951-52 when military operations caused prices to reach a record.

Sisal accounts for about 70 percent of the total hard fibers, henequen for 18 percent, and abaca for the remaining 12 percent. Tanganyika and Brazil produce much of the sisal, with Kenya, Angola, Haiti, and Mozambique next. Indonesia produced about one-third of the total in 1935-39, ranking close to Tanganyika, but has fallen to seventh place with about 2.3 percent of the world total in 1960.

Abaca cultivation is centered in Asia. The Philippines furnishes 96 percent of the world supply with 221.6 million pounds of inspected fiber. There was also an estimated 20.4 million pounds produced and used locally without inspection and government record. Plantations in the principal Central American countries have closed down completely, and Indonesia is producing only negligible quantities compared with former years. Henequen is grown mostly in Mexico - 88 percent of the total, and Cuba ranks second with 7 percent. Mexican production is at a post-war peak.

Sisal and abaca are grown mostly for export as raw fiber. They are sold principally in European countries, the United States, and Japan, and are used mostly in cordage, bags, and floor coverings. Large quantities of Mexican henequen are manufactured within the country for export as farm twines and other cordage, with the United States as the principal buyer.

World exports of sisal in 1960 included (in millions of pounds): 479 from Tanganyika, 265 from Brazil, 132 from Angola, and 128 from Kenya. About 210 million pounds of abaca and large quantities of abaca cordage were exported from the Philippines. Mexico exported 54 million pounds of henequen fiber and 163 million pounds of manufactures.

Hard fiber average prices, landed New York, in cents per pound, in 1960 compare with 1959 (in parentheses) were: British East African sisal No. 1 - 12.9 (11.6); Philippine abaca Davao I - 31.7 (30.6); and Mexican henequen A - 10.1 (8.4).

HARD FIBERS: World production by calendar years, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55,
and years 1956 through 1960

Fiber and area	Averages		Calendar years				
	1935-39 1/	1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL							
Western Hemisphere:							
Brazil.....	3/ 0.2	148.1	242.5	275.6	264.6	310.8	330.7
Haiti.....	13.9	51.1	74.4	66.1	86.0	86.0	3/ 85.0
Venezuela.....	3/ .2	16.6	12.8	15.1	20.7	14.6	3/ 14.5
Other 3/.....	2.0	2.8	6.7	12.4	10.0	10.0	10.5
Total.....	16.3	218.6	336.4	369.2	381.3	421.4	440.7
Africa:							
Angola.....	12.5	67.2	82.2	102.3	122.4	127.9	132.3
French Equatorial							
Africa.....	-	5.3	5.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	3/ 3.0
Kenya and Uganda.....	72.6	86.0	90.1	92.6	104.2	125.2	143.4
Madagascar 4/.....	5.7	21.5	25.5	27.6	27.0	38.7	20.6
Mozambique.....	32.9	48.4	64.1	68.3	72.7	66.1	61.7
Tanganyika.....	205.4	372.3	416.1	414.1	440.3	459.8	459.0
Other 3/.....	12.2	7.1	8.3	6.1	6.0	6.5	7.7
Total.....	341.3	607.8	691.8	713.2	774.8	827.1	827.7
Asia and Oceania:							
British North Borneo.....	-	2.6	2.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 2.5	3/ 2.5
China, Taiwan.....	3/ 1.2	2.3	7.1	15.2	15.1	14.5	3/ 15.0
Indonesia.....	180.9	53.3	74.3	71.6	57.9	3/48.3	3/ 43.8
Other 3/.....	.4	1.8	.9	.7	1.0	1.7	2.1
Total.....	182.5	60.0	84.3	90.5	77.0	67.0	63.4
Total sisal.....	540.1	886.4	1,112.5	1,172.9	1,233.1	1,315.5	1,331.8
ABACA							
Western Hemisphere:							
Costa Rica.....	-	7.5	0	3.5	4.9	6.0	0
Guatemala.....	-	8.1	2.0	3.9	3.3	8.0	0
Honduras.....	-	3.9	5.0	5.4	1.1	0	0
Other 3/.....	-	6.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4
Total.....	-	25.6	7.2	12.9	9.4	14.1	.4
Asia and Africa:							
British North Borneo.....	3/ 4.0	2.8	5.2	6.3	5.6	7.8	3/ 7.0
Indonesia.....	8.2	8.7	3.6	.9	1.8	3/ 1.3	3/ .3
Philippines 5/.....	373.8	244.8	274.9	262.6	194.6	220.8	221.6
Other 3/.....	-	.8	.3	.5	.5	.3	.4
Total.....	386.0	257.1	284.0	270.3	202.5	230.2	229.3
Total abaca.....	386.0	282.7	291.2	283.2	211.9	244.3	229.7
HENNEQUEN							
Mexico.....	204.0	219.8	245.1	262.3	272.0	284.7	296.0
Cuba.....	30.5	28.1	22.9	25.4	19.8	20.0	3/25.0
El Salvador.....	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.1	4.4	3/ 4.0
Other 3/.....	.1	.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	5.3	9.7
Total henequen.....	241.2	254.2	274.5	294.7	297.8	314.4	334.7
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen.....	1,167.3	1,423.3	1,678.2	1,750.8	1,742.8	1,874.2	1,896.2

1/ The 1934-38 average, which is more representative of pre-war levels of hard fibers production can be obtained by reference to previous publications of this series. Hereafter, the 1935-39 average will be used to conform to usual practice in other government publications.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates based on incomplete data.

4/ Includes Comoro Island. 5/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official estimates of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and estimates based on exports or other related information.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS
DOWN IN 1961

World hog numbers, which have been increasing for several years, declined 2 percent during 1960. Numbers at the beginning of 1961, however, were 33 percent above the 1951-55 average and were higher than any previous year except 1960. The major areas showing declines are North America and Asia--all other areas gained.

North American numbers were 7 percent below 1960, but 5 percent above the 1951-55 average. South American numbers continued to increase and showed a 3 percent gain during 1960 and a 50 percent increase over 1951-55. Numbers in both Eastern and Western Europe gained 3 percent in 1960, but Eastern Europe had the larger increase since 1951-55--30 percent compared with 25 percent in Western Europe.

Russian hog numbers have more than doubled since 1951-55 and are 104 percent above the 5-year average; they gained 10 percent during 1960. African numbers rose 7 percent in 1960, and are 10 percent above the 1951-55 average. Asia showed the largest drop--8 percent in 1960--but numbers are 35 percent above the 5-year average.

In the United States hog numbers were considerably lower than in 1959. A 6-percent decrease was the result of lower hog prices and an unfavorable hog-corn price ratio during the breeding season late in 1959. Higher hog prices in late 1960 and early 1961 combined with more favorable feed price ratios should increase U.S. hog numbers. Canadian numbers dropped sharply in 1960 and for the second straight year were lower than the preceding year. They dropped 14 percent from 1960 and were 20 percent below the 1959 high. Increasing prices have encouraged a reverse in the downward trend and may result in increasing numbers during 1961.

Mexico's hog numbers were 4 percent lower than the previous year. The drop is a direct result of adverse weather which caused an acute shortage of feed grains. Numbers in Central American and South American countries showed small increases. The Caribbean area had a decrease of about 11 percent, mostly in Cuba, where numbers declined 30 percent during 1960.

Numbers in Western Europe rose 3 percent during 1960. The only country in Western Europe where hog numbers decreased was Sweden. The United Kingdom began rebuilding hog numbers in 1960 following the increase in government payment rates. Further increases in hog numbers are expected in 1961. In France substantial increases in sows and pigs under 6 months of age resulted in a 2-percent increase in numbers. With increasing hog prices numbers are expected to expand in 1961. Denmark's numbers increased 4 percent in 1960 owing mainly to a 10-percent increase in sows. Expanding Danish export trade and more sows indicate higher numbers in 1961. Other Western European countries have expanded hog numbers in an effort to keep up with the growing demands of larger populations.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
North America:						
Canada.....	4,730	5,160	6,880	6,417	5,526	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	6,670	8,400	8,400	7,940	7,600	Spring
United States (Continental).....	54,346	51,517	58,045	59,026	55,305	Jan. 1
Hawaii.....	72	59	55	59	—	Dec. 31 2/
Puerto Rico.....	86	88	74	—	—	Jan.
Total Canada, Mexico, U.S., and Possessions 3/.....	65,940	65,260	73,490	73,550	68,600	
Costa Rica.....	116	193	189	176	176	Spring
El Salvador.....	292	267	199	220	230	Oct. 1 2/
Guatemala.....	421	403	406	431	—	Apr.
Honduras.....	557	—	—	—	—	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	270	345	365	375	—	
Panama.....	206	218	246	248	—	Aug.
Total Central America 3/.....	1,890	2,110	2,080	2,130	2,160	
Cuba.....	1,448	1,750	1,780	1,725	1,200	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	1,033	1,584	—	—	—	July
Total Caribbean 3/.....	3,950	4,870	4,910	4,860	4,350	
Total North America 3/.....	71,780	72,240	80,480	80,540	75,110	
South America:						
Argentina.....	3,484	3,163	3,514	3,500	3,500	June 30
Brazil.....	30,559	44,190	45,262	46,823	48,460	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	903	990	1,000	986	—	Jan. 1
Colombia.....	2,363	1,770	1,800	1,870	1,950	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador.....	594	1,200	1,340	1,450	1,550	
Peru.....	1,302	1,366	1,432	1,464	—	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	258	395	400	405	—	May
Venezuela.....	1,564	2,600	2,900	3,050	3,200	
Total South America 3/.....	41,560	56,290	58,270	60,170	62,130	
Europe:						
Austria.....	2,624	2,917	2,838	2,845	2,988	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,427	1,431	1,460	1,659	1,674	Jan. 1
Denmark 4/.....	4,003	5,294	5,562	6,205	6,438	Dec. 31 2/
Finland.....	461	534	457	431	450	June 15
France.....	7,225	8,063	8,433	8,357	8,526	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 5/.....	13,182	15,495	14,876	14,887	15,776	Dec. 3 2/
Greece.....	603	640	631	635	640	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland.....	705	873	793	875	944	Jan.
Italy.....	3,920	3,900	3,827	3,800	4,200	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,206	2,757	2,554	2,938	2,934	Dec. 2/
Norway.....	327	399	361	444	459	Dec. 2/
Portugal.....	6/1,800	1,740	1,900	1,926	—	Dec. 2/
Spain.....	4,974	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,500	May 31
Sweden.....	1,704	2,280	2,275	2,378	2,204	Oct. 2/
Switzerland.....	981	1,190	1,226	1,351	1,400	Apr.
United Kingdom.....	5,304	6,576	6,699	6,008	6,129	Dec. 2/
Total West Europe 3/.....	51,480	59,315	59,320	60,270	62,240	
Albania.....	65	109	—	—	—	
Bulgaria.....	1,193	1,993	2,054	2,265	2,448	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	4,380	5,435	5,283	5,687	5,962	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	7,694	8,255	7,504	8,283	8,576	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	4,857	5,338	6,225	5,356	—	Mar.
Poland.....	9,501	11,959	11,209	12,500	12,615	June 30
Rumania.....	3,364	3,259	4,008	4,300	—	Jan.
Yugoslavia.....	4,307	4,243	5,656	6,208	6,600	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 3/.....	35,360	40,590	42,050	44,710	46,010	
Total Europe 3/.....	86,840	99,905	101,370	104,980	108,250	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	28,720	44,300	48,700	53,400	58,600	Jan. 1

(Continued)

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61 (continued)

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
Africa:						
Algeria 7/.....	97	80	57	69	—	Nov. 20 2/
Tunisia.....	19	10	7	8	—	Dec. 31 2/
Total North Africa 3/.....	340	270	230	230	240	
Angola.....	247	288	293	300	—	Dec. 31 2/
Congo, Republic of The 8/.....	266	350	354	368	—	
Former French West Africa 9/.....	284	—	—	—	—	
Ghana.....	116	120	120	120	130	
Kenya 10/.....	48	56	70	68	70	Dec. 2/
Malgasay.....	274	291	311	310	315	Dec. 2/
Nigeria.....	250	—	—	—	—	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/.....	227	268	260	293	300	Dec. 31 2/
Ruanda-Urundi.....	44	53	60	54	—	Dec. 31 2/
Tanganyika.....	14	19	17	15	—	Dec. 2/
Togo.....	192	202	225	230	—	
Union of South Africa.....	1,205	1,164	1,200	1,255	1,310	Aug. 31
Total South Africa 3/ 12/.....	3,765	4,025	4,125	4,230	4,290	
Total Africa 3/.....	4,105	4,295	4,355	4,460	4,530	
Asia:						
Cyprus.....	35	39	35	—	—	Dec. 1 2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	—	120	120	121	125	Nov. 2/
Total South-West Asia 3/.....	175	195	195	195	195	
China Mainland 13/.....	90,000	120,000	135,000	135,000	—	June
Total East Central Asia 3/.....	90,655	120,655	135,655	135,655	120,655	
Burma.....	530	569	611	616	—	Mar.
Cambodia.....	552	452	474	—	—	Dec. 2/
China, Taiwan.....	2,437	3,331	3,573	3,264	—	Dec. 2/
India 14/.....	3,890	—	—	—	—	May
Indonesia.....	1,196	1,915	—	—	—	
Japan.....	781	1,649	2,244	1,918	2,200	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	567	1,233	1,324	1,439	1,465	Dec. 1 2/
Laos.....	194	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1 2/
Malaya.....	336	398	418	—	—	
Philippines 15/.....	4,710	6,084	6,574	6,573	6,836	Mar. 31
Thailand.....	3,220	3,922	4,206	4,300	—	Mar. 31
Vietnam.....	2,000	2,565	2,329	2,724	—	Dec. 2/
Singapore.....	232	402	405	—	—	
Total South and East Asia 3/.....	21,435	28,425	30,115	30,165	31,110	
Total Asia 3/.....	112,265	149,275	165,965	166,015	151,960	
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,129	1,423	1,289	1,424	1,500	Mar. 31
New Zealand.....	618	628	692	698	702	Jan. 31
Total Oceania 3/.....	1,910	2,250	2,175	2,325	2,400	
TOTAL WORLD 3/.....	347,180	428,555	461,315	471,890	462,980	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals.
 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Includes Faroe Islands. 5/ Includes Saarland. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Number taxed only. 8/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 9/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta; separate estimates not available. 10/ European owned only. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30, other 12/31. 12/ Includes estimate for native owned. 13/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April. 15/ January is month of estimate for 1951-55 average.

Eastern European countries continue to produce more hogs as government planners yearly set new and higher goals. Production in these countries has shifted from the heavy lard-type hog to the samller meat-type.

The U.S.S.R. continues to expand hog numbers at about 10 percent a year. Emphasis is being placed on production of early maturing meat-type hogs. Numbers should continue to rise at about the same rate in 1961.

Numbers in Africa expanded in 1960, continuing the upward trend of the past few years. The Union of South Africa accounts for about one-third of the hogs in Africa.

Hog numbers in Asia rise and fall with the numbers in Mainland China, the world's largest producer. Although Mainland China continues to report large numbers, last year's weather conditions caused a shortage of both food and feed grains, indicating a drop in hog numbers. Prospects for 1961 show little change in numbers.

Numbers in Oceania have increased for the past 2 years. Australia with over 60 percent of the hogs in Oceania increased 5 percent during 1960. Higher pork prices resulting from short supplies of beef have been a major factor. The expansion is expected to continue in 1961. Numbers in New Zealand increased slightly, but there is little chance for much change in 1961.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UP IN 1960

Overall world production of manufactured dairy products (milk equivalent-fat basis) in the major dairy countries was about 5 percent higher in 1960 than in 1959.

In Western Europe, conditions generally were favorable for dairying and production was above a year earlier in all countries except Denmark. The decline there can be attributed mainly to a slight drop in the number of cows, and to less use of protein concentrates in feed rations.

Unfavorable weather in Australia and New Zealand in the first half of the year caused a slight drop in milk output in both countries for the year as a whole.

Milk production in Canada during 1960 broke all records. U.S. production showed a small gain.

Creamery butter output increased 6 percent. All countries of Western Europe reported gains except Denmark, where production declined slightly in line with the smaller output of whole milk and increased consumption of fluid milk.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in
Principal Producing and Exporting Countries, 1959, and 1960 (Preliminary)

Country	1959		BUTTER		ANNUAL		1960 compared with 1959
	January through June	July through December	January through June	July through December	1959	1960	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
Canada	146,526	181,774	150,909	171,933	328,300	322,842	98
United States	754,537	579,086	791,600	596,380	1,333,663	1,387,980	104
Belgium	--	--	--	--	103,535	114,458	111
Denmark	194,226	176,147	199,075	167,770	370,373	366,845	99
Finland	94,033	87,143	101,603	1/ 94,606	181,176	1/ 196,209	108
France	239,360	153,138	223,425	244,909	392,498	468,334	119
Germany, West	445,644	382,990	471,969	423,158	828,634	895,127	108
Ireland	36,064	50,624	38,629	62,798	86,688	101,427	117
Netherlands	87,240	91,498	123,844	97,842	178,738	221,686	124
Norway	19,614	13,168	24,711	14,070	32,782	38,781	118
Sweden	88,459	83,193	95,566	88,161	171,652	183,727	107
Switzerland	38,604	34,148	43,755	33,185	72,752	76,940	106
United Kingdom	22,176	9,856	47,264	36,512	32,032	83,776	262
Argentina	70,106	65,375	72,983	1/65,057	135,481	1/138,040	102
Union of So. Africa	44,043	38,621	46,705	1/49,920	82,664	1/96,625	117
Australia	186,709	264,194	172,002	242,304	450,903	414,306	92
New Zealand	195,037	290,166	182,508	298,216	485,203	480,724	99
CHEESE							
Canada 2/	40,825	66,831	48,063	60,752	107,656	108,815	101
United States	750,089	631,470	771,005	703,545	1,381,559	1,474,550	107
Denmark	137,788	115,961	136,465	113,977	253,749	250,442	99
France	387,946	361,750	376,438	365,408	749,696	741,846	99
Netherlands	220,189	205,572	223,496	203,218	425,761	426,714	100
Norway	49,860	36,443	49,933	38,216	86,303	88,149	102
Sweden	61,215	55,100	65,927	52,919	116,315	118,846	102
Switzerland	64,244	73,764	69,957	81,499	138,008	151,456	110
United Kingdom 3/	114,016	82,208	133,504	109,984	196,224	243,488	124
Argentina	131,905	125,336	132,741	1/123,729	257,241	1/256,470	100
Union of So. Africa	14,571	15,578	15,246	1/19,249	30,149	1/ 34,495	114
Australia	38,249	62,260	37,516	65,049	100,509	102,565	102
New Zealand	78,753	130,883	77,513	132,039	209,636	209,552	100
CANNED MILK							
Canada 4/	167,902	165,362	175,290	167,311	333,264	342,601	103
United States 5/	1,248,937	1,079,670	1,186,480	1,055,071	2,328,607	2,241,551	96
France	125,874	88,433	142,913	74,650	214,307	217,563	102
Germany, West	384,278	353,630	459,543	370,981	737,908	830,524	113
Netherlands	387,756	371,881	423,758	435,868	759,637	859,626	113
United Kingdom	243,488	162,400	263,648	153,440	405,888	417,088	103
Argentina	12,910	13,915	13,015	1/12,990	26,825	1/26,005	97
Australia 6/	56,602	101,654	61,190	87,038	158,256	148,228	94
DRIED MILK 7/							
Canada 8/	93,420	103,889	101,199	111,449	197,309	212,648	108
United States 8/	1,088,837	753,664	1,166,970	794,180	1,842,501	1,961,150	106
Belgium	--	--	--	--	63,446	90,356	142
France	57,081	53,903	85,160	93,723	110,984	178,883	161
Germany, West	94,372	69,330	122,634	80,090	163,702	202,724	124
Netherlands	111,536	62,632	154,772	87,002	174,168	241,774	139
Sweden	20,850	16,835	32,674	23,162	37,685	55,836	148
Switzerland	10,813	24,681	13,391	28,276	35,494	41,667	117
United Kingdom	68,320	39,648	112,896	75,040	107,968	187,936	174
Argentina	13,470	11,630	14,845	1/ 13,840	25,100	1/28,685	114
Australia	48,560	86,689	46,784	80,309	135,249	127,093	94
New Zealand 9/	30,115	74,628	35,945	1/ 72,990	104,743	1/108,935	104

1. Estimated. 2. Cheddar cheese only. 3. Total cheese production. 4. Both bulk and case goods. 5. Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6. Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7. Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8. Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9. Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Australia and New Zealand, the drop in milk output reduced supplies for manufacturing use, and butter production was down.

In Canada, more milk went into other dairy products and output of butter declined. U.S. output of butter was up 4 percent.

The output of factory cheese was 4 percent above the preceding year. In the Netherlands, Argentina and New Zealand, output was practically unchanged from 1959. All other countries reported increases in production except Denmark and France, where cheese manufacture was just below the 1959 level.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in 1960 was up 2 percent. Increased output was reported by the Netherlands, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Canada.

In Australia, an appreciable gain in evaporated milk production was offset by a sharp decline in condensed milk production and total canned milk output was down. The reduction in U.S. canned milk production was due entirely to lower output of evaporated milk.

Output of dried milk, most of which is nonfat dry milk, rose 15 percent. All countries reported higher production except Australia, where output of nonfat dry milk declined sharply from the record level of 1959.

NEAR-RECORD 1960 WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROPS CONFIRMED

Latest information confirms earlier Foreign Agricultural Service forecast of a near-record world crop of barley and oats in 1960. The combined production of the 2 grains is now estimated at 146 million short tons, only slightly below the 1956 record.

A record barley crop is the principal factor in the large production. As now estimated at 3,410 million bushels, world barley is slightly above the previous record in 1956. Oats production of 4,000 million bushels, though well above the small 1959 outturn, is still below average.

Principal areas contributing to the high barley outturn are North America, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Australia. Oats production was above average only in the Soviet Union, South America, and Australia.

North America's barley total of 639 million bushels is slightly below the 1959 outturn because of a reduction in Canada's crop. Sharply reduced Canadian acreage was only partly offset by good yields. There was little change from the 1959 harvest in the United States.

[illegible]

Oats production in North America is estimated at 1,624 million bushels. This increase of 9 percent, compared with the 1959 production, is shared by Canada and the United States. Acreage was down in both countries but yields were somewhat higher.

Barley production in Western Europe was at an alltime high because of increased acreage and high yields. Record or near-record crops in Denmark, France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom accounted for 75 percent of total production of 985 million bushels in Western Europe. Production of oats, at 880 million bushels, is about 5 percent above the 1959 total because of high yields. Acreage was moderagely below the 1959 area and both acreage and production were considerably below the 1950-54 average.

Eastern Europe's barley crop is estimated at 265 million bushels, compared with 280 million in 1959 and the 1950-54 average of 214 million bushels. Acreage was 5 percent below the average but yields were well above average. Oats production was 365 million bushels. This is about 5 percent below the large 1959 crop but slightly above average. Acreage was less than in 1959 and much below average, but yields were high.

Production of these grains is estimated to be above average in the Soviet Union mainly because of higher yields. Acreage of barley appears to have increased moderately but a substantial reduction in oats acreage is estimated.

Asia's barley crop of 810 million bushels is slightly below the above average 1959 total. A slight increase in acreage was more than offset by reduced yields. An increase in production is indicated for oats mainly because of Turkey's larger outturn.

In Africa barley production of 130 million bushels was the same as the 1959 harvest. This is well below the average of 150 million bushels because of smaller yields. Production of oats is minor and the current estimate of 15 million bushels is the same as the 1959 outturn.

Barley production in South America is estimated at 70 million bushels, 10 million below the large 1959 crop. The reduction is in the Argentine crop, which is at the average level in contrast to the large crop last year. Oats production of 75 million bushels in South America is 5 million less than in 1959 because of lower yields in Argentina.

Production of these grains was at a near-record level in Australia. The barley outturn of 68 million bushels is almost double the 1959 harvest and is more than double the 1950-54 average. Oats production, at 86.5 million bushels, has been exceeded only once and is double the 1950-54 average.

1960-61 WORLD WALNUT CROP LARGE

World commercial production of walnuts--outside of the Soviet bloc--in 1960 is now estimated at 157,300 short tons, unshelled basis. This is not only 22 percent above the small 1959 crop of 129,000 tons but is also 10 percent larger than the 5-year average of 143,000 tons.

The 1960 U. S. crop of 72,100 tons, though 9,600 tons larger than the short 1959 crop, was only 2,000 tons above average.

The 1960 foreign crop, according to latest estimates, totaled 85,200 tons, an upward revision of 10 percent over earlier estimates. At 85,200 tons, the foreign pack was substantially larger than the 1959 pack (66,500 tons) and the 5-year average (72,900 tons). France, Italy, and Turkey had large crops. The Indian crop was near average. Only Iran and Yugoslavia had small crops.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-60

Country	: Average : 1953-57	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: Estimated : 1960
	: Short : tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	: 23,300	9,500	29,000	14,500	28,000
India.....	: 1/10,800	14,000	11,500	8,500	10,500
Iran.....	: 6,600	7,400	8,800	8,500	4,500
Italy.....	: 20,200	13,000	25,000	22,000	28,000
Syria.....	: 2,600	2,700	1,300	2,500	2,700
Turkey.....	: 5,200	3,500	6,000	7,300	9,000
Yugoslavia.....	: 4,200	3,000	4,700	3,200	2,500
Foreign total.....	: 72,900	53,100	86,300	66,500	85,200
United States.....	: 70,100	66,600	88,700	62,500	72,100
Grand total.....	: 143,000	119,700	175,000	129,000	157,300
1/ 1954-58 average.					

Stocks in the foreign producing countries at the beginning of the 1960-61 season were negligible, as usual. In the United States, beginning 1960-61 stocks were much smaller than a year earlier.

Exports by 6 of the countries--France, India, Iran, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia totaled 42,500 tons, unshelled basis, in the 1959-60 season, but are expected to amount to 52,000 tons in 1960-61--nearly as much as the 1958-59 exports of 55,000 tons. French exports in 1960-61 may be about as large as in 1958-59 when 17,600 tons were exported, in contrast to only 9,500 tons exported in 1959-60 when France had a short crop. Italian 1960-61 exports may total 18,000 tons compared with 15,300 tons in 1959-60.

Origin	Walnut exports, unshelled basis		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 Forecast
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France.....	17,600	9,500	
India.....	10,900	<u>1/</u> 7,700	
Iran.....	5,800	<u>1/</u> 5,500	
Italy.....	15,700	15,300	
Turkey.....	2,800	3,400	
Yugoslavia.....	2,200	1,100	
Total.....	55,000	42,500	52,000
<u>1/</u> Preliminary.			

Prices of foreign walnut kernels are substantially lower than a year ago. This is particularly marked in the case of French prices, which reflected a short crop in 1959-60 and reflect a large crop this season. Some types of French halves were almost 40 cents per pound cheaper in early April 1961 than at the corresponding time in 1960. Bordeaux light halves were being offered at 62 cents per pound, f.o.b. French port early this April. Italian prices have been approximately 15 to 25 cents and Indian prices 3 to 5 cents below last season for halves and pieces, respectively. Foreign prices have been relatively steady this spring after declining all through the fall and winter. Prices quoted for California kernels in early April 1961 were slightly lower for light halves and slightly higher for light pieces than a year earlier.

U. S. exports in the first 5 months (October through February) of the 1960-61 season amounted to 1,061 tons of unshelled and 61 tons of shelled walnuts. The comparable figures for 1959-60 were 754 tons and 51 tons, respectively.

U. S. imports in the first 5 months (October through February) of the 1960-61 season amounted to 36 tons, unshelled and 1,595 tons, shelled. This represents a 63-percent increase over the shelled imports of 980 tons in the same period of 1959-60. Unshelled imports amounted to 44 tons in that period.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS GAIN 100 MILLION HEAD IN 8 YEARS

The world's cattle and buffalo population in 1961 as estimated at 1,011 million head, 5 million more than a year earlier and 100 million more than the 1951-55 average. The 11 percent increase in about 8 years amounts to slightly more than the U.S. total.

The substantial expansion in numbers has made it possible to increase beef and veal output in the 44 principal meat producing countries by about 17 percent.

Despite the sharp increase in output, demand for beef has also increased and cattle and beef prices are generally high enough to encourage further increases in cattle production in nearly all major areas of the world. Meat packing facilities are being developed in Africa, the northern parts of South America, and Central America which provide strong stimulus for increased output of beef without corresponding increases in cattle numbers. In many countries of the world little beef is produced as cattle are used mainly for milk, for work, or as evidences of wealth.

During 1960 numbers increased 3 percent in both South America and Oceania, 2 percent in Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. and 1 percent in Africa. But numbers decreased 1 percent in both North America and Asia.

Compared with the 1951-55 average numbers increased 33 percent in the U.S.S.R.; 19 percent in South America; 14 percent in Africa; 11 percent in both Oceania and West Europe; 10 percent in North America; 7 percent in Eastern Europe; and 4 percent in Asia.

Five countries--India, the United States, the U.S.S.R., Brazil and Communist China each have 60 million, or more, head of cattle. Argentina is the sixth largest with 46 million head. Pakistan, Mexico, Ethiopia (including Eritrea) and France have numbers ranging from 30 million to 19 million.

The slight decrease in numbers in North America during 1960 was due to a sharp decline in Cuba where there have been widespread changes in farm ownership as big ranches have been taken over by collective organizations. Numbers increased rapidly in Canada, the United States, and Central America, with apparently little change in Mexico. Relatively good beef prices in the United States and Canada have stimulated production.

Cattle numbers are continuing to rise sharply in South America. Numbers rose significantly in 1960 in Argentina. From 1957 to 1959 cattle prices in Argentina almost tripled and the favorable prices continued to be a strong incentive to increase numbers in 1960. In Brazil higher price ceilings and hopes for decontrol discouraged slaughter and resulted in a modest gain in numbers. Combination of drought and record high cattle prices in Uruguay boosted slaughter and held numbers relatively unchanged from 1959 to 1960. Numbers also remained relatively unchanged in Peru. In recent years numbers in Paraguay have declined but in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador have continued to rise steadily.

Ireland was the only major country in Western Europe where cattle numbers decreased in 1960 after increasing steadily for several years. The slight drop was due to the vigorous tuberculosis eradication program and large exports of beef and cattle.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
North America:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Canada.....	8,673	10,293	10,112	10,489	10,897	Dec. 1 2/
Mexico.....	17,200	18,900	20,000	21,000	21,000	Spring
United States (Continental).....	91,333	91,176	93,322	96,236	97,139	Jan. 1
Hawaii.....	160	174	175	178	—	Dec. 31 2/
Puerto Rico.....	382	403	412	—	—	Jan.
Total Canada, Mexico, U.S., and Possessions 3/.....	117,790	120,990	124,060	128,360	129,670	
Costa Rica.....	705	977	1,002	1,057	1,093	Spring
El Salvador.....	869	917	779	800	825	Oct. 2/
Guatemala.....	1,133	1,113	1,142	1,062	—	April
Honduras.....	1,153	1,121	—	—	—	Aug.
Nicaragua.....	1,213	1,370	1,425	1,496	—	
Panama.....	573	638	661	666	—	Aug.
Total Central America 3/.....	5,660	6,150	6,150	6,220	6,360	
Cuba.....	4,408	5,700	5,850	5,750	4,025	Dec. 2/
Dominican Republic.....	885	936	943	—	—	July
Total Caribbean 3/.....	6,360	7,690	7,880	7,790	6,070	
Total North America 3/.....	129,810	134,830	138,090	142,370	142,100	
South America:						
Argentina.....	42,338	41,355	40,773	43,500	46,000	June 30
Bolivia.....	4/2,260	—	—	—	—	Jan.
Brazil.....	56,071	69,548	71,420	72,829	74,450	Dec. 31 2/
Chile.....	2,630	2,920	2,930	2,945	—	Jan. 1
Colombia.....	12,944	14,400	14,840	15,100	15,400	Oct. 1 2/
Ecuador.....	1,377	1,403	1,450	1,490	1,540	
Paraguay.....	4,099	3,703	3,666	3,689	—	
Peru.....	3,331	3,225	3,372	3,591	3,650	Dec. 31 2/
Uruguay.....	7,797	7,430	7,502	7,506	—	May
Venezuela.....	7,512	8,240	8,600	9,200	9,800	
Total South America 3/.....	140,580	154,710	157,040	162,330	167,470	
Europe:						
Austria.....	2,303	2,297	2,279	2,310	2,385	Dec. 3 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,284	2,543	2,608	2,680	2,680	Jan.
Denmark 5/.....	2,989	3,151	3,224	3,323	3,360	Dec. 31 2/
Finland.....	1,852	1,936	1,949	1,920	1,950	June 15
France.....	16,506	17,925	18,408	18,735	19,435	Oct. 2/
Germany, West 6/.....	11,546	12,009	12,127	12,480	12,867	Dec. 3 2/
Greece 7/.....	942	1,081	1,103	1,115	1,135	Dec. 31 2/
Ireland.....	3,925	3,969	4,053	4,270	4,241	Jan. 1
Italy 7/.....	8,711	8,649	8,992	9,200	9,400	Jan.
Netherlands.....	2,733	2,873	3,015	3,165	3,230	Dec. 2/
Norway.....	1,127	1,068	1,060	1,075	1,115	Dec. 2/
Portugal.....	1,050	—	—	—	—	Dec. 15 2/
Spain.....	2,888	2,734	2,690	2,710	2,710	May 31
Sweden.....	2,557	2,543	2,580	2,500	2,500	June 1
Switzerland.....	1,620	1,664	1,687	1,745	1,750	April
United Kingdom.....	10,132	10,819	11,005	11,479	11,697	Dec. 1 2/
Total West Europe 3/.....	73,255	76,475	78,015	79,915	81,665	
Albania 7/.....	411	431	—	—	—	
Bulgaria 7/.....	1,896	1,673	1,572	1,458	1,536	Jan.
Czechoslovakia.....	4,249	4,091	4,183	4,303	4,387	Jan. 1
Germany, East.....	3,790	3,744	4,145	4,465	4,679	Dec. 3 2/
Hungary.....	2,108	1,937	2,004	1,971	—	March
Poland.....	7,488	8,210	8,353	8,600	8,695	June 30
Rumania 7/.....	4,647	4,470	4,394	4,450	4,500	Jan.
Yugoslavia 7/.....	5,061	4,922	5,089	5,344	5,550	Jan. 15
Total East Europe 3/.....	29,650	29,480	30,170	31,020	31,880	
Total Europe 3/.....	102,905	105,955	108,185	110,935	113,545	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	57,005	66,800	70,840	74,200	75,800	Jan. 1

(Continued)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958-61 (continued)

Country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	Month of estimate
Africa:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
Algeria 8/.....	835	826	645	664	—	Nov. 20 2/
Egypt 7/.....	2,685	2,785	2,819	3,111	3,294	Jan. 1
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	20,830	21,800	21,300	21,000	21,000	
Sudan.....	4,457	6,900	6,907	7,100	—	Dec. 1 2/
Tunisia.....	448	544	563	601	—	Dec. 31 2/
Total North Africa 3/.....	34,190	37,050	36,455	36,975	37,145	
Angola.....	1,237	1,176	1,217	1,250	—	Dec. 31 2/
Basutoland.....	404	363	—	—	—	
Bechuanaland.....	1,087	1,314	1,325	—	—	
Congo, Republic of The 9/.....	762	967	1,006	1,035	—	
Cameroon.....	1,250	1,290	1,295	1,300	—	Dec. 2/
French Equatorial Africa.....	4,152	4,412	—	—	—	
French West Africa 10/.....	4/9,038	—	—	—	—	
Ghana.....	790	—	960	—	—	
Kenya.....	6,806	7,387	7,417	—	—	Dec. 2/
Malgasay.....	5,960	6,333	6,352	—	—	Dec. 2/
Mozambique.....	782	890	953	—	—	
Nigeria.....	9,667	—	—	—	—	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/.....	4,230	4,790	5,007	5,131	—	Dec. 31 2/
Ruanda-Urundi.....	948	996	1,008	1,032	—	
Southwest Africa.....	1,530	—	—	—	—	
Swaziland.....	421	492	504	521	—	
Tanganyika.....	6,393	7,060	7,415	7,720	—	Dec. 2/
Uganda 12/.....	2,738	3,427	3,590	—	—	
Union of South Africa.....	11,700	—	12,000	12,500	12,900	Aug. 31
Total South Africa 3/.....	70,460	79,250	80,100	81,125	81,715	
Total Africa 3/.....	104,650	116,300	116,555	118,100	118,860	
Asia:						
Iran 7/.....	4,654	5,500	5,455	5,600	4,700	Mar. 21
Iraq 7/ 13/.....	2,177	1,816	—	—	—	Mar. 21
Syria 7/.....	459	512	498	449	—	Dec. 31 2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 7/.....	11,577	13,186	13,646	13,479	13,884	Nov. 2/
Total South-West Asia 3/.....	19,575	21,800	22,225	22,190	21,675	
China Mainland 7/ 14/.....	15/59,700	64,100	64,900	65,400	—	Dec. 2/
Total East Central Asia 3/.....	61,465	65,865	66,665	67,165	61,765	
Burma 7/.....	5,935	6,180	6,337	—	—	March
Cambodia 7/.....	1,291	1,357	—	—	1,400	Dec. 2/
Ceylon 7/ 8/.....	1,918	2,140	2,267	—	—	
China, Taiwan 7/.....	384	423	419	420	—	Dec. 2/
India 7/ 16/.....	200,392	—	206,500	—	—	May
Indonesia 7/.....	7,576	—	—	—	—	
Japan.....	2,782	3,120	3,118	3,163	3,300	Feb. 1
Korea, South.....	616	967	1,008	1,020	1,005	Dec. 2/
Laos 7/.....	310	500	—	—	—	Jan. 1
Malaya 7/.....	510	546	568	—	—	
Pakistan 7/.....	29,636	30,130	29,471	29,424	—	
Philippines 7/ 17/.....	3,467	4,492	4,706	4,807	4,991	March
Thailand 7/.....	11,025	11,339	11,537	11,630	—	Mar. 31
Vietnam 7/.....	826	1,232	1,396	1,392	—	Dec. 2/
Total South and East Asia 3/.....	274,425	283,515	285,055	285,485	286,080	
Total Asia 3/.....	355,465	371,180	373,945	374,840	369,520	
Oceania:						
Australia.....	15,361	16,892	16,257	16,510	17,000	Mar. 31
New Zealand.....	5,468	5,886	5,974	6,000	6,090	Jan. 31
Total Oceania 3/.....	21,075	23,045	22,500	22,775	23,355	
TOTAL WORLD 3/.....	911,490	972,820	987,155	1,005,550	1,010,650	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under following year for comparisons and totals. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes Faroe Islands. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes buffaloes. 8/ Number taxed only. 9/ Formerly the Belgian Congo. 10/ Includes Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Separate estimates not available. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30; other 12/31. 12/ On native farms. 13/ Agricultural holdings only. Non-nomadic. 14/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 15/ June is month of estimate for 1951-55 average. 16/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April. 17/ January is month of estimate for 1951-55 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 27, 1961.

Major producing countries have moderately increased numbers in recent years. Percent increases over the 1951-55 average are: United Kingdom, 15; France, 18; Denmark, 12; Italy, 8; Ireland, 8; West Germany, 11; and the Netherlands, 18.

Numbers continued to increase in nearly all major countries of Eastern Europe during 1960. In most of the area livestock numbers and meat production depend largely on price policies and other production incentives as determined by each government. In recent years more encouragement has been provided meat animal production to increase per capita meat supplies to levels more nearly comparable to those in Western Europe.

Cattle in the U.S.S.R. increased 2 percent from 74.2 million at the first of 1960 to a new high of 75.8 million at the beginning of 1961, for a smaller gain than in recent years. The U.S.S.R. still lags behind the United States in both cattle numbers and beef production.

Cattle numbers in Africa continue steadily upward. During the past 10 years there have been significant increases in Sudan, Tunisia, Bechunaland, the Republic of the Congo (former Belgian Congo), Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritania, Niger, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Upper Volta, and Uganda. In large areas of the continent cattle production has been retarded by the tsetse fly and by the lack of commercial outlets for beef. Africa has an estimated 119 million cattle compared with 142 million in North America. Despite widespread drought, numbers in the Union of South Africa probably increased moderately in 1960. Numbers also rose in Egypt.

Numbers in Asia changed little during 1960. Apparent reductions in Communist China, Iran, Korea, and Syria were about offset by increases in Japan, the Philippines, and some other countries. The bovine population of India is estimated at around 207 million head or more than a fifth of the world's total.

Cattle numbers in both Australia and New Zealand increased last year and further gain is expected this year, particularly in Australia. In recent years high beef prices in export markets have encouraged large slaughter in both countries and have prevented a larger rise in cattle inventories. Numbers in both countries are 11 percent above average.

COMPETING SUPPLIES OF APPLES AND PEARS AGAIN LARGE

Western European crops of apples and pears for the 1960-61 marketing season were substantially larger than last year, while the U. S. crops were smaller. Most Western European countries did not permit imports from North America until very late in the season, in order to protect prices for home producers. Thus, both economic conditions and quantitative restrictions indicate smaller exports of U. S. fresh apples and pears in 1960-61 than last season.

APPLES: Production in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1958-60

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 ^{1/}
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Dessert & Cooking</u>				
North America:				
Canada.....	14,208	17,006	15,517	13,100
Mexico.....	2,543	3,057	3,077	3,000
United States ^{2/}	104,000	126,610	121,787	106,400
Total.....	120,751	146,673	140,381	122,500
Europe:				
Austria.....	9,165	19,829	7,821	12,000
Belgium-Luxembourg..	13,441	8,313	7,073	^{3/} 8,000
Denmark.....	8,414	11,698	8,846	12,000
France.....	19,924	29,124	19,750	30,300
Germany, Wn.....	55,583	107,323	39,091	114,300
Greece.....	1,957	4,255	5,349	4,300
Italy.....	43,279	74,628	82,093	84,400
Netherlands.....	15,343	17,591	16,443	15,600
Norway.....	2,165	3,155	2,971	4,200
Spain.....	7,562	10,406	10,242	8,000
Sweden.....	6,816	11,896	6,798	13,300
Switzerland.....	18,647	36,376	16,075	25,700
United Kingdom.....	23,185	28,401	25,200	31,300
Yugoslavia.....	7,978	14,054	10,839	7,400
Total.....	233,459	377,049	258,591	370,800
Asia:				
Lebanon.....	937	1,516	2,296	1,800
Turkey.....	5,445	8,885	9,186	10,300
Japan.....	19,542	37,065	38,397	41,700
South America:				
Argentina.....	12,422	21,293	19,795	19,600
Chile ^{2/}	1,525	2,416	2,434	2,400
Africa:				
Union of So. Africa ^{4/}	686	1,501	2,093	2,100
Oceania:				
Australia.....	9,972	11,414	12,421	11,600
New Zealand.....	2,590	3,311	3,314	3,300
Total Spec. countries				
<u>Dessert & Cooking ^{5/}</u>	407,329	611,123	488,908	586,100
<u>Cider</u>				
Austria.....	3,876	11,042	1,407	7,200
France.....	146,843	197,495	54,351	208,800
Spain.....	2,985	764	^{7/}	^{7/}
United Kingdom.....	3,209	3,645	2,613	3,200
Total.....	156,913	212,946		

PEARS: Production in specified countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1958-60

Continent and country	Average : 1951-55	1958	1959	1960 1/
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Dessert and Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	1,347	1,521	1,276	1,500
Mexico	726	868	838	800
United States	29,100	28,890	30,191	26,100
Total	31,173	31,279	32,305	28,400
Europe:				
Austria	1,641	3,527	1,255	1,800
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	9,129	5,518	2,915	2,900
Denmark	756	661	454	1,100
France	6,961	9,823	7,760	11,800
Germany, Wn.	17,468	29,720	10,401	27,900
Greece	1,533	1,596	1,648	1,100
Italy	17,356	22,678	25,464	26,900
Netherlands	5,780	6,393	6,217	4,900
Norway	289	467	377	700
Spain	3,377	4,652	4,762	4,800
Sweden	1,402	1,631	1,014	2,500
Switzerland	10,847	17,196	8,510	12,800
United Kingdom	1,771	3,566	2,912	3,200
Yugoslavia	3,264	3,823	3,801	3,200
Total	81,574	111,251	77,490	105,600
Asia:				
Lebanon	388	57	110	100
Turkey	4,156	4,720	4,850	5,500
Japan	4,477	8,479	9,481	10,700
South America:				
Argentina	4,009	4,074	4,974	4,500
Chile	155	406	353	300
Africa:				
Un. of So. Africa 4/..	1,169	2,097	1,567	2,100
Oceania:				
Australia	3,670	4,230	4,586	4,600
New Zealand	390	630	461	600
Total spec. countries				
Dessert & Cooking 6/	131,161	167,223	136,177	162,400
Cider				
Austria	5,815	8,377	2,729	7,300
France	22,948	32,150	8,494	32,600
United Kingdom	183	278	134	200
Total	28,946	40,805	11,357	40,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Commercial crop. 3/ Belgium only. 4/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings. 5/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately. 6/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately. 7/ Not available.

While the 1960-61 production of table apples and pears in Western Europe was again very high, it did not reach the record of 1958-59. The increase was in the so-called market countries, principally West Germany, France, Switzerland, and Scandinavia. Exporting countries, such as Italy, had crops about equal to last year.

Thus, opening dates for imports were established quite late in these market countries, particularly for apples, because of this high domestic production. By the time most European countries opened for apples, the Southern Hemisphere countries had started volume movement and competition in European markets was at its peak. Thus, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, where sales will probably be at or near last year's level, U. S. apple exports are down sharply to European markets compared with 1959-60 volume.

Pears faced somewhat similar situations in most importing countries, but not as restrictive. Sweden opened for imports only slightly later than last year and most other countries opened in advance of the date planned for apples. Thus, while pear exports to Europe will undoubtedly be reduced from last year's levels, they probably will not be affected to the same extent as will apples.

Competing supplies from the Southern Hemisphere are at about the same level as last year for pears with slight decreases in Argentina offset by similar increases in Australia. Apples are down slightly in both Argentina and Australia.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS DOWN IN 1960-61

Raw wool exports from the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere declined 5 percent in the early months of the 1960-61 season (July-Dec. in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; and Oct.-Dec. in Argentina and Uruguay). These countries account for almost 85 percent of world trade in raw wool.

Exports were up sharply from Argentina and Uruguay but these were more than offset by reduced shipments from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Export supplies were larger in South America as a result of larger carryover stocks and increased output in Uruguay.

Supplies from Argentina and Uruguay have moved more readily into export channels this season than last. Reduced output as a result of drought was chiefly responsible for smaller shipments from Australia and South Africa. Substantial purchases by the South African Wool Commission also reduced shipments. The only countries taking more Southern Hemisphere wool this season have been Japan, the Netherlands, U.S.S.R., and France.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries,
1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons through December 1/

(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Union of												2/		Total 5
	Australia		New Zealand		South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay		Countries				
	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61	1959-60:1960-61		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.		
United States.....	22.3:	18.6:	28.8:	35.8:	20.2:	9.4:	13.5:	15.7:	1.2:	5.6:	86.0:	85.1	85.1		
United Kingdom.....	162.4:	130.8:	73.7:	54.1:	28.3:	20.5:	6.4:	13.8:	0.9:	6.0:	271.7:	225.2	225.2		
Japan.....	160.3:	172.3:	7.4:	8.0:	7.3:	3.5:	3.8:	5.8:	--:	--:	178.8:	189.6	189.6		
Continental Europe.															
France.....	90.3:	88.0:	28.7:	31.0:	25.5:	24.0:	4.2:	8.8:	--:	2.0:	148.7:	153.8	153.8		
Belgium.....	57.5:	53.0:	9.1:	10.5:	4.1:	3.4:	2.7:	4.4:	0.2:	0.6:	73.6:	71.9	71.9		
Germany, West.....	43.2:	33.9:	12.1:	13.3:	18.2:	16.6:	3.4:	6.7:	0.5:	2.3:	77.4:	72.8	72.8		
Italy.....	61.0:	49.7:	7.6:	6.3:	11.4:	10.2:	7.1:	6.5:	0.3:	0.8:	87.4:	73.5	73.5		
Netherlands.....	1.1:	1.6:	4.2:	5.2:	0.5:	0.7:	6.6:	5.5:	0.2:	1.6:	12.6:	14.6	14.6		
Others.....	10.1:	12.2:	2.3:	3.5:	1.9:	3.8:	1.1:	0.5:	0.2:	3.3:	15.6:	23.3	23.3		
Total.....	263.2:	238.4:	64.0:	69.8:	61.6:	58.7:	25.1:	32.4:	1.4:	10.6:	415.3:	409.9	409.9		
Sino-Soviet Bloc:															
U.S.S.R.....	14.9:	21.5:	0.7:	--:	1.5:	--:	--:	0.5:	--:	--:	17.1:	22.0	22.0		
Poland.....	20.7:	10.1:	2.7:	2.1:	--:	1.0:	0.7:	1.6:	--:	--:	24.1:	14.8	14.8		
Others.....	25.6:	20.8:	7.0:	4.5:	2.0:	0.4:	0.1:	1.9:	0.1:	0.7:	34.8:	28.3	28.3		
Total.....	61.2:	52.4:	10.4:	6.6:	3.5:	1.4:	0.8:	4.0:	0.1:	0.7:	76.0:	65.1	65.1		
Others.....	28.3:	28.4:	4.5:	5.8:	1.7:	1.1:	0.2:	1.3:	0.1:	0.4:	34.8:	37.0	37.0		
World total.....	697.7:	640.9:	188.8:	180.1:	122.6:	94.6:	49.8:	73.0:	3.7:	23.3:	1,062.6:	1,011.9	1,011.9		
Percentage of change from 1959-60															
	-8:			-5:		-23:		+47:		+530:		-5	-5		

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Bale weights estimated as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds and scoured 550 pounds.

Mill consumption of raw wool in 10 major consuming countries outside the Sino-Soviet Bloc was up 2 percent in 1960. Sharp gains in Italy and Japan more than offset a 6 percent decline in both the United States and the United Kingdom. Mill use in the second half of 1960 declined and this trend may continue at least through the first half of 1961. Consumption in the fourth quarter was slightly higher than a year earlier in Japan and Italy but was lower in the other 8 countries which report quarterly to the International wool Study Group. Raw Wool consumption in the Sino-Soviet Bloc and in smaller consuming countries in 1960 probably continued the uptrend of recent years.

The 1960 downturn in world wool prices appears to have been halted as they improved somewhat in the first quarter of 1961. As of March 17, 1961, Australian auction prices of fine wools were about 7 percent below a year earlier while coarser wools were higher than a year ago. Japan has reportedly bought heavily in Australian grades 50's and 56's both for immediate and future delivery. Prices for some grades rose further in April.

Australia: Shipments of raw wool totaled 641 million pounds during the first half of the 1960-61 season, down 8 percent from a year earlier. The decline is chiefly a result of the drought-reduced clip.

Shipments declined to all major markets except Japan and the U.S.S.R. Japan has greatly increased its wool imports in recent years and is now the leading buyer of Australian wool.

New Zealand: Wool exports were slightly lower in July-December 1960 in spite of the uptrend in production. New Zealand's wool output has risen every year since 1950 and during that time has increased over 50 percent.

Shipments increased to most countries--especially United States, France, Belgium, West Germany, and Japan. Unlike South Africa, purchases by the Wool Commission have not been an important factor this season.

Union of South Africa: Wool shipments dropped 23 percent in July-December 1960 from a year earlier. The decline resulted from the drought-reduced clip and increased holdings of the South African Wool Commission. The Commission purchased 14 percent of total wool offerings during July-December 1960 at floor-support levels. With an improvement in prices in recent months, purchases have declined sharply and more wool will likely be exported in the last half of the season.

The United States and United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline in exports this season.

Argentina: Shipments in the first quarter of 1960-61 were 47 percent above the low level of the previous season. Although production is down, exportable supplies are up because of the larger carry-over at the beginning of the season. These supplies have been moving more readily into export and shipments the rest of the season are expected to continue higher than a year earlier.

The rise in shipments this season has been particularly sharp to the United Kingdom and France. Exports to the United States--mainly carpet types--were up slightly.

Uruguay: Exports of raw wool in October 1960 to March 1961 jumped sharply from the very low level of a year earlier. In late 1959 sales stagnated as the industry awaited the abolition of multiple exchange rates in December. In late 1960 the Government reduced exports taxes to stimulate export sales in order to move the large carryover from 1959-60 and the larger current clip. The market has been very active in recent months and it is expected that most of the current clip will be shipped by June 30. Wool exports in October-March 1960-61 were reported at 119,000 bales compared with 60,000 bales a year earlier.

The United Kingdom has replaced the United States as the leading buyer of Uruguayan raw wool. The U.S.S.R., the leading buyer in 1958-59, has not purchased any since that year.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION AT NEAR-RECORD HIGH

World production of peanuts in 1960 is estimated at 14.8 million short tons (unshelled basis), 4 percent larger than the previous year's outturn but 4 percent less than the record 15.3 million tons produced in 1958. Moreover, this estimate is 400,000 tons less than the first estimate of the 1960 crop published in the supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of November 24, 1960.

The estimated 500,000-ton increase from 1959 is due mainly to larger crops in Nigeria and the area formerly known as French West Africa--largely Senegal, Niger and Mali. Contrary to earlier indications, India's crop in 1960 is estimated unofficially to have been slightly less than in 1959 and China's outturn may not have varied greatly from a year earlier.

North American peanut production last year increased 10 percent from 1959 with substantial expansion in the United States and Cuba. Acreage picked and threshed in the United States was down 3 percent from 1959, but the average yield per acre was a record 1,259 pounds. Production at 886,000 tons was 11 percent larger than both the previous year and the 10-year (1949-58) average--the result of record yields per acre in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas.

	Average			Acreage 2/			Production		
	1935-39	1950-54	1960 3/	1935-39	1950-54	1960 3/	1935-39	1950-54	1960 3/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:									
Mexico.....	33	136	148	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States.....	1,659	1,718	1,518	1,450	1,408	1,408	614.7	763.2	913.6
Cuba.....	---	4/ 24	30	66	4/ 8.4	5.5	5.6	10.1	20.3
Dominican Republic.....	---	4/ 68	128	---	---	---	---	---	---
Estimated total 5/.....	1,735	1,955	1,825	1,775	1,780	1,780	638.5	872.5	985.5
South America:									
Argentina.....	202	336	592	641	468	468	87.3	154.4	320.0
Brazil.....	---	339	6/ 563	6/ 678	6/ 792	6/ 792	4/ 14.8	160.2	340.0
Paraguay.....	4/ 29	31	29	---	---	---	4/ 19.4	12.1	11.6
Uruguay.....	5	19	11	20	21	21	1.2	5.6	3.3
Estimated total 5/.....	315	750	1,240	1,415	1,365	1,365	128.5	340.5	695.5
Europe:									
Italy.....	4/ 2	11	12	13	---	---	1.6	9.0	12.0
Spain.....	4/ 23	20	15	15	---	---	4/ 20.8	13.5	9.2
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	30	45	40	40	40	40	26.5	30.0	29.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	4/ 21	21	7/	7/	7/	7/	---	---	---
Africa:									
Egypt.....	23	29	39	41	43	43	17.2	23.3	36.2
Sudan.....	43	83	385	359	509	509	8.1	30.0	152.3
Angola.....	18	---	74	79	82	82	6.2	4/ 8/	23.1
The Congo (formerly Belgian) and Ruanda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Urundi.....	250	730	711	684	704	704	66.9	201.4	193.4
Cameroun.....	4/ 279	320	331	346	351	351	36.0	90.2	72.8
Gabon (formerly French Equatorial Africa).....	4/ 9/ 91	412	603	593	605	605	4/ 9/ 17.6	101.0	209.4
Senegal.....	---	1,684	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Niger.....	---	313	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mali (formerly Soudan).....	4/ 3,185	411	---	---	---	---	4/ 1785.0	96.0	170.0
Guinea.....	---	136	---	---	---	---	---	103.0	120.0
Other former French West Africa.....	---	473	---	---	---	---	---	30.4	28.1
Gambia.....	---	4/ 215	---	---	---	---	8/ 58.1	77.7	125.0
Ghana.....	---	136	136	---	---	---	---	71.6	72.1
Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).....	14	57	124	---	---	---	6.6	48.5	38.6
Mozambique.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 42.9	19.5	37.0
Nigeria and British Cameroons.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/ 600.0	84.3	37.1
Portuguese Guinea.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 28.0	1,130.0	990.0
Tanganyika.....	4/ 277	188	---	---	---	---	9/ 36.7	36.7	---
Uganda.....	156	379	447	427	---	---	9/ 23.4	32.0	37.0
Union of South Africa.....	56	445	466	518	---	---	4/ 78.3	183.8	---
Estimated total 5/.....	7,355	9,320	11,745	11,755	11,955	11,955	1,057.0	2,891.0	3,996.5
Asia:									
Israel.....	---	4	10	13	14	14	---	6.9	14.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	3	12	23	22	24	24	1.9	11.5	28.0
China, Mainland.....	4/ 3,769	4,295	5,865	4,950	5,200	5,200	4/ 3,034.4	2,853.0	3,000.0
Burma.....	784	726	993	1,052	1,099	1,099	191.5	189.0	318.1
India.....	7,535	11,830	14,575	15,305	15,610	15,610	3,295.7	3,801.3	5,389.1
Indonesia.....	10/ 572	714	818	877	902	902	10/ 289.1	346.4	382.8
Japan.....	20	59	108	106	106	106	14.6	33.3	102.8
Philippines.....	18	61	66	66	60	60	4.7	17.3	20.5
Taiwan.....	76	210	259	274	246	246	32.4	67.1	106.3
Thailand.....	4/ 11	178	238	242	316	316	4/ 10.9	84.8	133.3
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	12,847	18,150	23,080	22,990	23,720	23,720	6,905.0	7,144.1	9,547.0
Oceania:									
Australia.....	4/ 14	21	36	60	43	43	4/ 6.1	12.8	21.0
Estimated total 5/.....	14	22	37	61	44	44	6.1	13.5	21.5
Estimated world total 5/.....	22,325	30,263	37,967	38,036	38,904	38,904	9,577.0	11,587.5	15,345.5

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Exports. 9/ Commercial crop. 10/ Java and Madura only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

U. S. peanut growers, as of March 11, 1961, intended to plant 1,545,000 acres of peanuts this year--about 2 percent less than the acreage planted last year and one-fifth below the 10-year (1949-58) average. If the 1955-59 average relationship between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails, and the average yields by states for the last 5 years are obtained, production will be about 750,000 tons--15 percent less than the 1960 crop.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1960) declined slightly because of the sharp drop in Argentine production. Drought during planting time in Argentina reduced acreage and production to the lowest level since 1955.

Argentina's 1961 crop, now being harvested, is expected to approximate 237,000 tons or slightly larger than last year's outturn. Planted acreage was down slightly, but favorable growing conditions are expected to result in higher per unit yields.

Brazil's 1960 peanut acreage expanded sharply from a year earlier but because of unfavorable weather, production increased only 4 percent. Production in 1961 is expected to increase about one-fourth--to a record outturn of about 535,000 tons. This forecast is based on expanded plantings stimulated by record prices in 1960 and expectation of higher yields.

A near-record outturn was harvested in Africa in 1960 with unusually good crops in the major producing countries of West Africa. On the basis of estimated commercial purchases the total Nigerian crop may approximate 1.3 million tons of unshelled nuts, 13 percent larger than the reduced output of 1959 and exceeded only by the record 1.4 million tons of 1957. Purchases by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export are expected to reach a near-record 705,600 short tons, shelled basis, compared with purchases from the 1959 crop of 498,956 tons and record purchases from the 1957 crop of 800,578 tons.

On the basis of expected commercial purchases of peanuts in Senegal, by far the major producer of the area formerly known as French West Africa, total production may have reached 990,000 tons. Purchases are expected to approximate a near-record 887,000 short tons (unshelled basis) by the close of the purchasing season--about April 26. This would be about 10 percent larger than the 792,000 tons purchased from the 1959 crop and virtually as large as the previous record of 1957. The bumper 1960 crop resulted from a good seasonal distribution of rainfall, use of improved seed varieties, additional use of fungicides, and increased acreage.

Total production in Niger is estimated at 155,000 tons on the basis of commercial purchases of around 118,000 short tons, while Mali's crop is estimated at 110,000 tons on the basis of commercial purchases of about 82,000 tons. These estimates reflect sharp increases from a year earlier in both countries.

With the exceptions of sizable increases in Sudan and Ghana and a decline in the Union of South Africa, 1960 peanut production in other African countries did not vary greatly from the previous year.

Peanut production in Asia is believed to have been down slightly from 1959, Unofficially India's crop is estimated at 4.8 million tons, some 80,000 tons less than in 1959 despite a 2 percent expansion in acreage. There has been a notable increase in acreage and production of peanuts in India in the last decade. However, the increases in production during the period of the First and Second 5 Year Plans (1950-59) fell short of the rapidly expanding demand for this commodity so that the portion of India's crop entering world trade has become relatively negligible.

Contrary to earlier indications of increased peanut production in Communist China, the crop is now believed to have approximated the 1959 outturn of an estimated 2.5 million tons. Acreage is believed to have increased about 5 percent, but weather in 1960 in the major peanut producing areas, particularly in Shantung, probably was worse than in 1959, with resulting lower yields.

Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand, and, to a lesser degree, Japan and Israel also reported increased peanut production in 1960. Production in Burma and Australia declined sharply.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN 1960-61 OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

Mediterranean Basin production of edible olive oil in 1960-61 is estimated now at 1,192,000 short tons, almost 8 percent less than the 1,297,200 tons (revised) of 1959-60 and slightly above the estimate for 1958-59. Upward revisions for Spain, Italy and Portugal were partially offset by the lower estimates for Greece and Turkey.

Southern Europe is expected to produce 904,000 short tons of edible olive oil. Of this Spain would produce 400,000 tons and Italy 325,000 tons.

The Middle East 1960-61 olive oil output is estimated now at 108,000 short tons, almost one-fourth above the previous year. In Turkey new trees continue to enter production. However, the on-year output of the Western areas is somewhat offset by the off-year production in the Eastern and minor-producing areas of Turkey. An increase in the use of edible olives reportedly has cut into the availabilities for crushing to an indeterminate extent.

The estimates for Africa remain at about 180,000 short tons, approximately the total estimated in December 1960. The estimate of Tunisia's on-year output remains at 115,000 tons. With domestic consumption of olive oil calculated at about 45,000 tons, roughly 70,000 tons are available this year for exports and additions to carryover.

* * *

Reports from Madrid and Rome indicate outputs for 1960-61 as high as 500,000 tons for Spain and 440,000 tons for Italy. The higher estimates would place the off-year total for 1960-61 in Southern Europe at slightly above the on-year output of 1959-60.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, averages 1935/36-1939/40,
and 1954/55-1957/58; annual 1956/57-1960/61

Country	5 yr. average : 4 yr. average :				Annual			
	1935/36-1939/40	1954/55-1957/58	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	
Europe:								
France.....	8.0	6.1	3.5	5.0	1.5	2.3	2	
Greece.....	131.5	144.3	158.3	180.4	102.4	175.9	83	
Italy.....	256.0	272.5	187.3	388.6	287.0	313.0	325	
Portugal.....	64.0	86.3	102.7	111.3	68.0	101.0	93	
Spain.....	3/ 357.4	358.0	430.0	375.0	380.0	515.0	400	
Yugoslavia.....	3/ 5.9	4.4	3.8	4.9	4.0	.6	1	
Total.....	822.8	871.6	885.6	1,065.2	842.9	1,107.8	904	
Middle East:								
Israel.....	5/ 7.0	2.5	4.5	1.0	4.5	.9	4/	
Syria.....	(12.5	5.3	8.2	14.4	14.4	6.2	10	
Lebanon.....		7.9	15.0	6.8	12.0	6.6	8	
Turkey.....	44.0	70.7	98.7	47.7	100.0	73.0	90	
Total.....	63.5	86.4	126.4	69.9	130.9	86.7	108	
Africa:								
Algeria.....	20.0	23.2	25.6	22.5	19.8	22.2	25	
Morocco 6/.....	10.3	23.0	38.5	10.0	38.6	24.2	30	
Tunisia.....	49.3	59.5	99.2	55.0	145.5	50.0	115	
Libya.....	2.6	7.4	8.8	14.3	2.8	6.3	10	
Total.....	82.2	113.1	172.1	101.8	206.7	102.7	180	
Total Mediterranean:	968.5	1,071.1	1,184.1	1,236.9	1,180.5	1,297.2	1,192	

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning October of year shown; excludes oil extracted from residue. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ 500 tons. 5/ Territory formerly known as Palestine. 6/ Figures refer only to territory formerly known as French Morocco.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Total oil availabilities in the two large producing and consuming countries have been more than adequate since the beginning of the olive oil year (November 1, 1960 in Italy; December 1, 1960 in Spain). But carryovers from the exceptionally large imports of 1959-60 into Italy and from the bumper 1959-60 output of Spain may have contributed more to the supply situation than has been acknowledged. With such carryovers dissipated during the first 6 months of the olive oil year, imports into Italy and Spain beginning April and May 1961 should reflect the size of domestic output more accurately than did the distribution earlier in the season.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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